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TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent by mail for any length of time, and the address changed as often as desired, by notifying the business office.

THE National Bank of Mexico makes a report of 10 per cent profits for the first seven months of the year.

EDUCATION is now enjoying three separate governments, all her own. This is a spectacle to make Ireland greener.

MISSISSIPPI democrats favor Tilden and Lamar for the 1884 ticket, and Singleton, of Mississippi, for speaker of the house of representatives.

THE republican and democratic state committees of Iowa decline to allow Gen. Weaver to enter into the local discussion upon the issues he has agreed on the ground that the issues he raises have been settled, and that his party is dead.

A SINGULAR discovery has been made in Monroe county, La. The Monroe Bulletin states that a number of trout taken from one of the streams of that county exhibited a strange appearance, and a microscopic examination developed the presence of trichina. This is a matter worthy the investigation of Prof. Baird.

IT is by no means a creditable fact to this country that during the year 1882 not a bushel of grain was exported from the United States to Europe under the American flag. British vessels carried 25,694,840 bushels, Belgian vessels 5,257,457 bushels, Italian vessels 3,000,000 bushels, and French, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Spanish vessels each carried some, but none was carried by American vessels.

WELLES, the Iowa greenbacker, says "he can get nearer to heaven in fifteen minutes with three straight drinks of whiskey than any other way he knows of." He says he knows it because he has tried it. Mr. Welles is in the wrong party. Whenever he reads that the bourgeois of Virginia adopted a platform at Lynchburg the other day in favor of dear goods and cheap whiskey, he will at once change his politics and his residence.

PARIS is now the scene of a great political scandal. The *Republique Radicale* publishes a long and circumstantial account of the bribery of a number of members of the chamber of deputies and others in the support of the scheme to have the government purchase the lines of railway not already under government control. It charges that many members of the chamber were under regular salaries to forward the scheme, with the contingent of a large bonus on success. Many names are made public and others plainly indicated. An investigation will no doubt be ordered.

QUEEN VICTORIA has reigned over Great Britain for forty-six years, a year longer than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Only Henry III, Edward III, and George III reigned longer. The progress made in various means of civilization during her reign have been wonderful. In that time the world has gained cheap postage, cheap newspapers, telegraphs, ocean steamers, improvements and discoveries. The growth and progress of the United States in that period have far exceeded that of the queen's dominions, but wonderful progress has been made throughout the civilized world.

MR. JAMB, member of congress from Indiana, says of the nine democratic members of the house of representatives from that state not one is a free trader or for a tariff for revenue only. He says of Mr. Randall that "his record will speak for itself."

country generally, and if elected he will be a safe man." He agrees fully with Senator Voorhees on the tariff question, and says "Indiana cannot be carried on a free trade issue. Manufacturers have built Terre Haute up from 10,000 to a 30,000 population town in a few years, and the democrats will make a mistake if they go into the canvass on a platform for revenue only. * * * A tariff that does not protect struggling industries cannot meet with the approval of the people of this country."

A District Building.

The beauty of the city of Washington is not only the pride of its inhabitants, but is acknowledged by all visitors. No where in this country, nor perhaps in any other, are such splendid public buildings, such well built and smooth streets, edged on each side by continuous lines of shade trees. A large number of private dwellings have of late been built, and many others in course of construction, and are tending to detract from the beauty and attractiveness of the city. The city government alone is unprovided with buildings, either suitable to its wants or inviting in design and structure. There are perhaps not a half dozen cities in the United States of 50,000 inhabitants which are not better provided with municipal buildings than Washington. The rookery occupied by the city officers here is neither decent in appearance nor convenient. Its location is far from the center of population, and is low and undesirable ground. It is dark, dingy, badly lighted, and worse ventilated. It is entered by three or four doors, all on the same side of the building. It has no area in front or on the sides, and is altogether unsuited for the purpose for which it is used. It is simply an old, ill-constructed tenement house of past generations, which is a melancholy monument of the apathy of the citizens or the negligence of congress. The city should have for its municipal offices an airy, convenient building, with suitable rooms for its various bureaus. A location should be selected west of Ninth and north of F street, and a building erected in keeping with the other buildings of the city.

International Copyright.

THE REPUBLICAN a few days since gave a statement of the more important points of an agreement entered into by treaty between the French and German governments on the subject of copyright. The London Times thinks that any proposition for an international copyright between Great Britain and this country must, to have any prospects of success, be in the nature of a compromise. It asserts that British publishers and British authors as a body share common interests. Whatever may be said to the contrary, these two classes gain and lose together. It claims that British publishers would rejoice to have the amplest international copyright convention on behalf of copyright. It does not actually profit. Copyright, properly viewed, is for the benefit of readers as well as authors. If it were not, authors could not trust in its permanence even in their own country. Its title rests on the foundation of property and pays for services rendered. To the reading public it is a boon, and that authors should feel secure of a reasonable remuneration for their labor and skill, as it is advantageous to authors that counsel should receive fees. The abolition of national copyright would injure the public as much as authors, and perhaps national advance two nations speak one language and think like thoughts, as in Great Britain and the United States, they form for literary purposes one public. Almost all which might be pleaded against the repeal of copyright statutes in each of the two countries, and advanced in support of the public interest in the establishment of an international copyright between them. This is the principle which American and English authors should keep before them in arguing with their respective nations. In this, without discounting their own private interest in the result, they will convince their readers that readers as well as writers have a corresponding interest. But the process may be somewhat lengthy, if this be the main engine upon which American authors are relying for their extension of international copyright from authors, they and their representatives without the co-operation of their publishers. Half a loaf is better than no bread. It would be expedient to accept what American publishers are willing to yield in the interval before appeals to pure reason and ultimate national advantage have won their battle. To a western planter or northeastern lumberman, or to his family, eager for books and sparing of dollars, there is something extraordinarily seductive in a system which gives for a few shillings the entire range of British literature. A judicious extension of copyright convention would not really deprive him of anything which is good in the present liberty. Piratical publishers, however, can easily lead him to conclude that international copyright would work him that injury. English authors and publishers and American authors will be well advised if they recognize the power the less scrupulous grades of American publishers have at their command. They had better insist upon retaining the trade as an ally in the struggle for international copyright, though it have to be paid by a limitation of the full benefits of copyright as the price of its assent.

News Away from Home.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press gives as Washington news the information that Sanford & Bro., contractors for dredging the Potomac flats, will lose \$100,000 on their contract. They claim that this is due to what they term idiotic orders from the engineer department of the district. We have been under the impression that the work was under the management of the chief engineer's office of the army, with Maj. Hains as executive officer; but perhaps the Press knows better. We are further informed by the Press that the flats are filling up with rank vegetation, and "that a few weeks more of hot weather will convert it into a mass of corruption that will

poison the air of the whole city." As the chief ingredient which is being taken out of the river by the dredges and placed on the flats is sand, we cannot imagine where the rank vegetation comes from; but perhaps the Press can tell us.

The Fall Mail Gazette on the subject of new careers for women thinks that a lady whose mode of life has for some time attracted considerable attention in the court of common pleas in Dublin is deserving of great credit. She had devoted her mature years to the study of law, and more particularly to the law of breach of promise. The novelty of her case consisted in the number of actions which she managed to run at the same time. In her last case the unsympathetic jury awarded her only \$50, but on her cross-examination in that case she confessed to having justed another gentleman whom she "really loved." In spite of his seventy winters, and from whom she had obtained \$500 damages. In a third case she is believed to have been more successful still, having induced the defendant to compromise it by a payment of \$3,000. It is perhaps in view of the enterprise of this lady and of others who are carrying on a like lucrative industry that an English judge remarked in court the other day that he was not at all surprised that many people advocated the abolition of actions for breach of promise.

It is refreshing to be informed that we are soon to have the census reports. It will be expected from the amount of money voted by congress for their compilation and the unusual length of time occupied in the compilation that the work will be far superior in every respect to its predecessors. It is said that the first three volumes will be ready for distribution in a short time. The first volume gives statistics of population, the second of manufactures, and the third of agriculture. The next volume will give statistics of railways, steam vessels, telegraphs, and telephones, which will be followed by the volume on cotton. The sixth and seventh volumes will contain statistics of the steam and water power used in manufacturing, and the eighth volume statistics on mortality. The latter volume has been compiled under the direction and superintendence of Dr. John S. Billings, of the army. The order of the remaining volumes is not announced. All statistics are said to be in except those on school, churches, and Indians.

AMERICANS who have been making investments in Mexican lands are somewhat puzzled at the meaning of the words "league" and "varas," which are the Spanish and Mexican terms indicating surface of land, instead of our word "acres." A Spanish league is "una league" is 5,000 Spanish "varas," each vara being 33.372 inches of United States measurement. The Spanish or Mexican league is equal to 210 chains and 63 links, or about two and two-thirds English miles. The area of a Spanish league—"un sitio de pando mayor"—in Mexico, is in American measurement 4,438.63 acres.

SINCE the first of January last sixty-five criminals have been hanged in the United States by due process of law, while seventy-five have been hanged or shot by mobs. Thirty-six of the lynchings were in the southern states, thirty-five in the northern states, and of these sixteen were mobbed in Montana. These may not be nice statistics for a tea party, but they are interesting to a public that is very much tired of so many criminals.

THE platform of the Virginia democrats is in a nutshell. "Mahone must go. We embrace the negro, heretofore called nigger, and will divide fair with him if he will help us to the offices." "Turn the rascals out."

Amusements and Recreations.

The following amusements and recreations are advertised:
Abner's Summer Grand—Miss Bertha Ravene, Mr. George French, Prof. Singer, and Prof. Ch. Art's orchestra.
Egyptian Box Mystery, and a new company.
Norrill-Steamers Excelsior and George Leary leave daily.
Lower Cedar Point—Steamer Armenia leaves at 9 a. m.
Swimming school open every day and night.
The Schuetzen park camp fire of Garfield post, No. 7, G. A. R.
Binkston's Island—Steamer Jase Moseley leaves at 9 a. m.

A Reasonable View of It.

New York World, yesterday.

The President starts this afternoon for his western tour, and whatever may be thought of his absence from the national capital, for so long a visit, there can be no doubt that he will perform an acceptable duty in opening the Louisville exposition, as he has arranged to do in his programme. It is not fair to lose sight of the fact that this is a big country; that the President is president of the south and the west as well as the east and the northeast. The people of the south and west are no less patriotic than their eastern fellow citizens; they claim the same share in the country's greatness and are entitled to the same recognition as parts of the common country. They are willing to lay aside political differences and preferences to give a courteous welcome to the chief magistrate, and the visit to Louisville will be a good "send off" to the presidential trip.

A Patriotic War Cry.

Brooklyn Times.

As a move on the political chessboard, the Virginia democratic convention is one of the most interesting of recent gatherings; its contributions to the statesmanship or progressive opinion of the hour must be set down as nil. It illustrates very strongly the degradation of politics, which is so essentially a national disease, and it combines with similar influences in other states to prepare the democracy for the presidential struggle without any intelligible war cry, except this, "We want the office."

A Fearful Time in Prospect.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The man who wants to be governor of Ohio said to the governor of Ohio, "What did you say?" The governor of Ohio remarked to the man who wanted to be governor of Ohio, "It is alleged," whereupon the would-be governor grows furious and says, "I am not going to let you mock me." Beer is likely to flow in Ohio before the thing is settled.

Material for a Democratic Platform.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Millions of dollars have been expended and hundreds of brave lives have been lost in daring efforts to pierce the frozen north, and yet the price of ice cream keeps up to the highest quotation and the smallest dishes of twenty years. Can the hindling menials of a despotic administration explain this blighting fact?

Virginia Colored Men are not Fools.

Boston Journal.

The promise of the Virginia bourgeois to the colored voters of that state comes too late. After fifteen years of oppression and not denial of political rights, the colored man will not give up political freedom and free schools simply to see if a bourgeois promise are good. The colored voter is not a fool.

RIVER AND HARBOR DEMANDS.

Abstracts of the Reports of Engineers in Charge of the Works on the Delaware and Schuylkill—The Delaware Breakwater.

The reports of the engineers in charge of the improvements on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, on the Massachusetts harbors, and on the rivers in West Virginia and Kentucky were received at the engineer's office of the War department yesterday.

For the improvement of the Delaware river, between Trenton, N. J., and Bridgeton, Pa., the engineer in charge reports that \$3,000,000 can be used with advantage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. The total amount appropriated for this work to June 30, 1883, was \$91,000, of which sum \$10,000 was appropriated by the act of Aug. 2, 1882. Of this sum \$88,174 have been expended, leaving \$2,826 available July 1, 1883.

The engineer in charge of the improvement of the Delaware river below Bridgeton in his report says: "Whether this portion of the Delaware river is ever permanently improved by works of construction, or whether the policy in the future will be to keep open the cuts which are now in process of construction, the existing project of making these cuts at the several points now in hand cannot first be decided."

With regard to the different portions of the work on the river, he recommends as follows:
Five Mile Point. That the channel past the upper end of the island, begun in 1881, be widened to 12 feet at mean low water, and that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for this purpose.

Petty's Island Bar. That \$50,000 be appropriated for the removal of this bar, the removal of which will be of great benefit to the navigation of the river. That \$25,000 be appropriated for expenditure at this point. He reports that during the past year the channel excavated from Camden toward Shackamaxon street, Philadelphia, in 1880-'81 was badly filled up.

Shoal near Greenwich. He reports that nothing has been done at this point during the past fiscal year, it being deemed more important to spend the money at other points. He recommends no appropriation for work here.

The Horseshoe. For keeping this part of the river clear of ice, he recommends: "A dike or bulkhead from Gloucester to near the mouth of the river, and following approximately the fifteen feet curve on the concave side, would be an efficient means of keeping the ice in motion, as its smooth surface would afford no foothold for the ice, and the depth of water would prevent grounding." He recommends no appropriation, however, for this work.

Mullin bar. He recommends an appropriation of at least \$50,000 for continuing the improvement of this bar.

Bulkhead Shoals. He recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for continuing the work at this point.

Dan Jaker Shoals. He reports that \$50,000 can be profitably expended at this point during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Ice Harbor. He reports that, in his judgment, the utmost liberality should be exercised in making appropriations for this portion of the work, but makes no specific sum for this portion of the work aggregate \$671,000, of which sum \$136,000 was appropriated by the act of August, 1882. The amount already expended is \$549,760, leaving \$121,240 available July 1, 1883.

For the improvement of the Delaware river near Cherry Island flats the engineer recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 for work during the next year. Amount already appropriated for the work \$400,000, of which \$100,000 was appropriated by the act of 1882. Amount expended, \$356,316; amount available July 1, 1883, \$43,684.

For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, the engineer estimates that \$1,082,000 will be required to complete this work, and reports that of this sum \$250,000 could be profitably expended next year. The act of 1882 appropriated \$125,000, and \$125,000 was available July 1, 1883.

Improvement of the Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania. The engineer in charge thinks \$100,000 can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. Amount already appropriated for the work, \$325,000, of which \$25,000 was appropriated by the act of 1882; amount expended, \$299,799; amount available July 1, 1883, \$25,201.

Improvement of the Delaware breakwater harbor, Delaware. The engineer estimates that \$550,000 will be required to complete this work, and reports that of this sum \$250,000 could be profitably expended next year. The act of 1882 appropriated \$125,000, and \$125,000 was available July 1, 1883.

Construction of an iron pier in Delaware bay, near Lewes, Delaware. The act of 1882 appropriated \$13,000 for continuing the work. The act of 1883 appropriated \$100,000 for the work, of which \$92,733 have been expended, leaving \$7,267 available July 1, 1883. The engineer estimates that \$12,000 will place the work in good order.

A Private Land Case Decided.

The commissioner of the general land office rendered a decision in a private land case yesterday, involving the title to a large tract of property in the city of St. Louis. The case came before him on an application by the attorneys for Charles P. Chouteau and the heirs of Joseph Mainville for the approval of what is known as survey 3309, which includes the tract of land known as the "French quarter," and of which the applicants claim ownership by virtue of a concession made by the French government in 1768 to Joseph Calve, whose legal representatives they claim to be.

It appeared that on the 10th of August, 1768, the French government had granted to Joseph Calve in possession of a tract of land similar in extent in another part of the city, which was located as the concession of the French government to Calve, by a survey known as survey 1583, taken in the early part of the century.

The commissioner decides against the approval of survey 3309. He says: "The records of this office show that the claim of Calve's legal representatives, based upon a concession, possession, and cultivation of the tract of land located in survey 1583 prior to 1803 was favorably reported by Recorder Bates in his report of Feb. 3, 1816, and confirmed by act of congress approved April 29, 1816."

"It is clearly not within my power to reverse the action of the recorder. At all events, his action was confirmed by congress, and is a precedent upon which all action appears that survey 1583 has been decided by this office to be the correct location. This decision, made about ten years ago, was not appealed from, and has become final."

"Added, however, from any views as to the merits of the case originally, I am not satisfied that I have a right as surveyor general to exercise for the state of Missouri, or under any statute applicable or ordinary rules of practice, to entirely reverse all action had and decisions made in the premises by my predecessors. The application of said survey 3,309 is therefore denied."

Revenue Marine Service.

Capt. S. S. Warner, of the revenue marine cutter Ewing, of Baltimore, left Washington last night for Buffalo, N. Y., where he will assume command of the revenue cutter Essex, which will be ready for service in about two weeks. The vessel will be stationed at Detroit, Mich. Capt. George V. Mowbray, of the revenue marine service, now on duty in Washington in connection with the Alabama claims commission, has been ordered to command the Ewing.

A Duplicated Pay Difficulty.

By direction of the President a general court martial was yesterday appointed to meet at Vancouver barracks, Washington territory, at 11 a. m. on Thursday, Aug. 30, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, who is charged with duplicating his pay account for the month of June last. The details of the case are as follows: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st infantry; Capt. Evan Miles, 21st infantry; Capt. George M. Downey, 21st infantry; Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st artillery; Capt. Stephen K. Jocelyn, 21st infantry; Capt. Charles A. Dempsie, 21st infantry; Capt. Allen G. Fort, 1st cavalry; Capt. Edward Hunter, 1st cavalry; First Lieut. Robert P. Wainwright, 1st cavalry; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th infantry, will act as judge advocates.

BLACK EYED BEAUTIES.

The Fascinating Brunettes Seem to Have Driven Out the Blondes at Saratoga.

N. Y. World.

SARATOGA, July 29.—The brunettes far outnumbered the blondes at America's famous spa this year. The pink and white complexion and the golden tresses whereof the belles used to be so proud and which they manufactured for their personal use in those cases where nature had not been kind are rarely seen. Lord Byron's description of a brunette and snowy hands has been quite forgotten, and is not now to be found in the private reference book of the most indefatigable lady's maid in Saratoga.

Wherever one turns, it is only to be confronted with the brilliant, sparkling, dark-eyed, ruby-lipped brunettes. They dress in costumes of cardinal satin; in the evening they wear rich oriental scarfs in which red is the prevailing color; as they sit on the piazzas and thrust forth their tiny feet into public notice, dainty extremities are seen to be covered with alligator slippers stained to a reddish brown.

Their usual ornaments are diamonds, and the handsome solitaires which depend from their shapely ears gleam with a peculiarly beautiful light against their clear, dark complexions. Not unfrequently the dainty pictures which they present are touched still further into captivating loveliness by a mass of pure white lilies caught in their tresses and outlined against the scarlet background of their costumes.

The great number of these charming brunettes and the fierce rivalry between them, have naturally drawn the attention of the stock brokers to the subject of brunettes beauty, and the entire field has been exhaustively discussed. This has brought the Cuban damsel who spends their summers on the coast, and those who come to Saratoga have enjoyed positions of prominence in the conversation of the visiting population of late which their many previous visits have failed to secure them.

The greater majority of these pretty creatures are established at the Everett house, on South Broadway. In the morning, about 10:30, there is a gathering of them on the piazzas, and their fascinating qualities are sufficient to draw a very blonde young man to their delight. Such dazzling, large black eyes, white teeth, and shining raven tresses may have been dreamed of before, but scarcely have been realized. The bloom on their cheeks and the tender grace of their forms are enough to turn "an old man young." The whole list of names, exhibiting all manner of eccentricities in orthography and revealing much music in their sound, are all known by heart among the enthusiastic pale-faced youths.

The maidens dress becomingly in light silks, in snowy swiss and fluttering ribbons, and their little feet are hidden in the most elaborately embroidered slippers from Havana. They appreciate, it is said, the harmonies of melody they have caused, and are shortly to give a full-dress ball in which they will favor their guests with some native Cuban dances.

These Cuban families arrive here early in July, having come directly from the island. They are usually very rich and are planters, tobacco merchants, and professional men. Of late years they have been complaining of hard times, but it is noticed that they are still as free and generous with their money as any class who come to Saratoga. They stop at the large hotels at first, and only transfer to the smaller one mentioned when they find that they have a countryman in town keeping a house of entertainment.

There are two or three millionaires who come from Cuba each season and stop at the Grand Union. It is reported that they usually spend there about \$10,000. But unfortunately for Mr. Blair, these millionaires are not in the habit of traveling in Europe. Millionaires are very rare in Cuba, although comfortably very many are common enough.

The dark-eyed beauties, and indeed the whole Cuban population, mingle enthusiastically in the life and gaiety of the place. The appearance of the men is familiar on the streets of New York, with their Panama hats, swarthy complexions, and white linen suits. They wear exceedingly fine shoes as a usual thing, and are wonderfully proud of their miniature palm extensibles. They are admirers of American women and scarcely a summer passes without an engagement occurring between a youthful representative of this colony and one of America's fair daughters.

The Cuban maidens are always to be met with at the hops and garden parties of the season, where their Spanish names are taken down by the reporters and ritually mispronounced. They chatter in Spanish at the springs in the morning, sipping at the waters and blushing under the admiring glances cast at them by Grand Union, United States, and Congress hall youths.

In September these damsels with the mid-night eyes, the mothers and fathers and children, all go back to New York, where they stop for a month, and then resume their journey homeward. During this period they enjoy their lives in their pure and simple turn to their homes richly laden with presents for friends. Some of these are purchased at Saratoga, and the summer shopkeepers here receive some much needed patronage. But these late sales help the tradesmen out.

The Quarantine at the Capes.

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service yesterday sent the following telegram to Surgeon Henry Smith at Norfolk, Va.:

"It is important for the public interests that a cable officer take charge of the quarantine station at the capes. You must take charge of this work. Proceed to the capes, and in the morning, sipping at the waters and blushing under the admiring glances cast at them by Grand Union, United States, and Congress hall youths."

Surgeon Smith replied as follows: "Telegram received. Will proceed at once to carry out instructions for a vigorous and efficient quarantine at the capes. I go down to-day with needed additional stores and medicines for Selden, who is to remain."

Assistant Surgeon Glennan has also been directed to remain on duty at Norfolk until further orders.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, yesterday received a cable dispatch from Havana stating that the City of Florida, from Vera Cruz to New York, left eleven cases of yellow fever at that port. The steamer was disinfectant on the twenty-eighth instant.

Surgeon General Hamilton last evening received the following dispatch from Baltimore: "Intend sailing California to Liverpool. At once go down to Baltimore to arrange the needful. Please instruct the health authorities down there to allow a prompt communication practicable between us and the ship."

A reply was sent as follows: "Dispatch received. Any person boarding the City of Florida will have to stay on board of the vessel, but not board."

Postoffice News.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: Lapander S. Garrison, Dallas, Tex.; Vice Amos A. Whisen, suspended; Hibben S. Corwin, Penn. Ill.; Vice Samuel G. Smith, deceased; Harvey W. Rankin, Hempstead, Tex.; Vice H. L. Rankin, deceased.

The postmaster general has changed the name of the postoffice at Fisherville, N. H., to that of Penacook, N. H.

It has been virtually decided to re-commission Samuel Hayes, the present incumbent of St. Louis postoffice. Postmaster Hayes's term expired during the last session of the senate.

Before leaving Washington the President and Postmaster General Gresham decided upon the names of a number of postmasters who will be appointed postmasters at presidential offices during the President's absence, blanks having been signed and left with the postoffice authorities for the purpose.

Postmaster General Gresham will not return to Washington until next Saturday. He will go as far as Chicago with the presidential party.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A PERMANENT SEDENTARY.

Mark! as the twilight pale
Tenderly glows,
Mark! how the nightingales
Wakes from repose!
Only when, sparkling high,
Stars fill the darkling sky,
Unto the nightingale
Listens the rose.

Here where the fountain-falls
Murmuring flows,
Alas from the mountain-side
Eyes of thine glancing,
Look on me listening:
I am thy nightingale,
Thou art my rose.

Sweeter the strain he weaves,
Fainter it flows,
Now, as her balmy leaves
Blushing close,
Better than melody,
Lips that meet kissing,
Silence thy nightingale,
Kiss me, my rose!

LUKE WARM is the name of a Benton bank cashier. He is entirely too chilly to ever get away with the funds of the bank.

"A PRETTY case of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense" is the description of the American girl given to London audiences by Oscar Wilde.

AFTER carefully studying the American drama, Du Chailu has gone home to Europe with his notes, and will now write some more about baboons and gorillas.

REMEMBER, says one of the social philosophers of the time, "Kiss a girl, 'd you can't judge of the home happiness of a man or wife by seeing him at a Sunday-school picnic."

A SICK boy in New Jersey asked his mother if God spanked little angels when they were disobedient, and receiving a negative reply, closed his eyes and calmly vanished up the golden ladder.

JOHN BILLINGS has selected a rough grave-stone from the quarry near his native village. Josh wants to be sure to get every word put on it is spelled wrong before he dies. It is his idea of humor.

BOSTON Transcript: There are few things so irritating in this life as to wait half an hour for your adversary at checkers, and then have him look up, as just aroused from a nap, and stupidly inquire, "Whose move is it?"

THE North Adams Transcript hears a rumor that Gov. Butler has given \$500 to Williams college for a gymnasium. The Transcript says the governor evidently intends raising a muscular class to clean out Harvard.

THE eastern papers are somewhat excited over the fact that a wild (?) woman in a semi-nude condition is roaming about a New York forest. Let's see; is Lydia Thompson in this country? It may be the celebrated actress on a summer vacation.

TWO Illinois lawyers are now the